### 2AC De-Dev—Generic

#### 1. Economic growth is vital to effectively confront every global problem—*additional resources* are needed.

Silk 93 — Leonard Silk, Distinguished Professor of Economics at Pace University, Senior Research Fellow at the Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, and former Economics Columnist with the *New York Times*, 1993 (“Dangers of Slow Growth,” *Foreign Affairs*, Available Online to Subscribing Institutions via Lexis-Nexis)

Like the Great Depression, the current economic slump has fanned the firs of nationalist

AND

, a healthier environment, and more liberal and open economies and societies.

#### 2. Growth increases overall quality of life—it solves pollution and disease.

Reich 10 —Robert Reich, Chancellor's Professor of Public Policy at the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California-Berkeley, former Professor at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, former Professor of Social and Economic Policy at Brandeis University, served as Secretary of Labor in the Clinton Administration, 2010 (“Why growth is good,” Robert Reich’s blog at the *Christian Science Monitor*, August 20th, Available Online at http://www.csmonitor.com/layout/set/print/content/view/print/320828, Accessed 08-16-2011)

The answer is economic growth isn’t just about more stuff. Growth is different from

AND

immunize against diseases, prevent them from spreading, and cure the sick.

#### 3. Alternatives to growth kill hundreds of millions and cause global conflict—we can’t “*turn off*” the economy.

Barnhizer 6 — David R. Barnhizer, Emeritus Professor at Cleveland State University’s Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, 2006 (“Waking from Sustainability's "Impossible Dream": The Decisionmaking Realities of Business and Government,” *Georgetown International Environmental Law Review* (18 Geo. Int'l Envtl. L. Rev. 595), Available Online to Subscribing Institutions via Lexis-Nexis)

The scale of social needs, including the need for expanded productive activity, has

AND

social justice while avoiding and mitigating the most destructive consequences of our behavior.

#### 4. Psychology makes the drive for growth inevitable—people aren’t satisfied with accepting less.

Friedman 5 — Benjamin M. Friedman, William Joseph Maier Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, former Chair of the Department of Economics at Harvard University, holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard University, 2005 (“Rising Incomes, Individual Attitudes, and the Politics of Social Change,” *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, Published by Knopf Publishing Group, ISBN 0679448918, p. 80-82)

The key is that while everybody of course wants to have more income [end

AND

for this view but attributed it to the Stoic philosophers of ancient Greece.

#### 5. Growth overcomes scarcity—ingenuity outweighs finitude.

Ben-Ami 11 — Daniel Ben-Ami, journalist and author, regular contributor to *spiked*, has been published in the *American*, the *Australian*, Economist.com, *Financial Times*, the *Guardian*, the *Independent*, *Novo* (Germany), *Ode* (American and Dutch editions), *Prospect*, *Shanghai Daily*, the *Sunday Telegraph*, the *Sunday Times*, and *Voltaire* (Sweden), 2011 (“Growth is good,” *Ode*, June, Available Online at http://www.odemagazine.com/doc/print/75/growth-is-good, Accessed 08-16-2011)

There are many reasons why the notion of scarce resources is mistaken. Take energy

AND

three planets to sustain humanity, but of making this planet more productive.

#### 6. Their authors rely on discredited Malthusian predictions—they don’t account for new technology and price mechanisms.

Friedman 5 — Benjamin M. Friedman, William Joseph Maier Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, former Chair of the Department of Economics at Harvard University, holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard University, 2005 (“Growth and the Environment,” *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, Published by Knopf Publishing Group, ISBN 0679448918, p. 377)

The Limits of Growth authors made such faulty predictions because they underestimated the power of

AND

of new technology, or to understand the functioning of the price mechanism.